

W. J. BRYAN SPEAKS.

Discourses Politics at the City Depot This Morning.

HOLCOMB AND POYNTER WITH HIM.

Several Hundred People Were in Attendance, but Learned Nothing Particularly New—Republicans Speak in the Afternoon at Marquardt's Hall.

From Saturday's Daily:

W. J. Bryan appeared in Norfolk this morning on schedule time and spoke to a crowd of several hundred people at the Creighton depot. He came in from the west on his special train, having started from Chadron on this trip which will be completed at Lincoln this evening.

Arriving at the depot he was placed on Miller's dory, from which he addressed the people for about 20 minutes. He was accompanied by Mr. Holcomb who also addressed a few remarks to the people.

Mr. Bryan's remarks were of the usual order, in which the administration and the republican party were roundly criticized.

He made some good points but none that have not been repeatedly answered or refuted.

His main object, however, was evidently to please the people with his undisputed powers of oratory. It must be admitted that he is very successful at this and tells some good stories in an inimitable way, but when brought down to good, sound argument and convincing facts he was rather weak.

He stated as a fact, for instance, that wheat was as high or higher in price at this time in 1896 than it is now. Whether he did this to willfully mislead the people is not known, but the facts are that while wheat is now bringing 50 cents per bushel here in Norfolk, the dealers were paying but 45 cents per bushel two years ago. The small matter of 5 cents is not much, but the difference should not be ignored.

He devoted a considerable portion of his time here to the trusts, imperialism, the Philippines and his other old standbys.

Mr. Bryan appears to be much worn and he has aged rapidly since his last appearance in Norfolk.

Governor Poynter was also a member of Mr. Bryan's party.

After the speech the train was hauled to Stanton on its way to Lincoln.

A band was organized of old musicians, who met at the Oxnard hotel corner and marched to the depot where they played a number of selections.

The band also played this afternoon for the republicans and speaking was held in Marquardt's where C. J. Green of Omaha, District Atty's Summers and Sergt. Snider spoke to a good audience. Senator Hayward was unable to be present and Mr. Summers took his place.

It is very evident that people have very little time these days to devote to political speeches, as neither the forenoon nor afternoon speeches were attended by the surging throngs which have in times past turned out to political gatherings.

from May 1 to November 1 was received, showing certificates of indebtedness cashed \$1,315.44. Cash paid to treasurer, \$383.51. Report was referred to the auditing committee.

Moved that the clerk be instructed to mark the \$1,315.44 certificates of indebtedness as paid by the water commissioner. Carried.

Treasurer's statement for October was read and referred to the auditing committee. It showed the following balances on hand:

General fund, (over draft) \$37.99.
Interest fund, \$3,506.53.
Water fund, \$11.15.
Road fund, \$103.39.
Sinking fund, \$2,902.36.
Fire department fund, \$204.90.

A petition signed by M. C. Walker and others was presented asking for the opening of Hayes avenue through the Dr. B. ar track west of the Heights. The matter was referred to the committee on streets and alleys to report at next meeting.

A communication was received from C. J. Schellenbarger of Stanton asking for a proposition to establish a 250-hand woolen mill. Matter was referred to the Business Men's association.

A communication was received from the U. S. Supply company complaining of the inability of the city to pay the bills due. Referred to the committee on purchase and supplies.

A similar letter was received from the Crane Churchill company and referred to the same committee.

The mayor and clerk were authorized to execute a contract with the Nebraska Telephone company for an instrument in the police station.

The following bids were received for supplying coal from November 1, 1899, to May 1, 1900:

H. E. Hardy—Rock Springs slack, \$3.88; Kemmer slack, \$3.88; Hanna lump \$6; Hocking Valley lump, \$6.00.

C. W. Brauseh—Rock Springs lump \$7; Rock Springs nut, \$6.50; Rock Springs slack, \$3.88; Hocking Valley lump, \$6; Illinois lump, \$5.25; Deer Creek lump, \$5.25.

Edwards & Bradford Lumber Company—Diamond steam, \$3.75; Kemmer steam, \$3.75; Rock Springs steam, \$3.75; Diamond lump, \$6.45; Hanna lump, \$5.45; Deer Creek lump, \$4.45.

On motion the bid of the Edwards & Bradford Lumber company was accepted.

A representative of the Union Water Meter company of Worcester, Mass., presented a sample water meter and explained its merits.

The committee on fire and police reported that a building had been rented of N. A. Rainbolt and Walter Foster for \$3 per month for police headquarters.

The mayor and clerk were authorized to execute a contract for the rent of the said building to May 1, 1900.

Moved that the committee on streets and alleys be authorized to condemn and remove the sidewalk in front of the C. G. Miller property (lots 1 and 2, block 2, Koenigstein 2nd addition) on North Eighth street and notify the owner to build a new one inside of 60 days.

Moved that the sidewalk in front of lots 13, 15, 16 and 17, block 3, Norfolk Junction, be condemned and ordered rebuilt.

The following bills were read and ordered paid and the clerk was instructed to continue to issue certificates of indebtedness for claims against the water fund.

(A list of bill was not furnished for publication.)

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All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

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Interesting literature regarding the South is now being distributed by the Southern Railway—“Southern Homes” folders, large map folders, “Land of the Sky” booklets, Southern Fields, “Minerals and Mines” books, etc., mailed free to any address. “The Empire of the South,” a very handsome volume of about 200 pages, profusely illustrated, also issued by the Southern Railway, and sent to any address upon receipt of 25 cents, which amount approximates cost of delivery. Address—

WM. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Southern R'y,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The water commissioner's report

REPUBLICAN WEATHER

Day Opened With Democratic Brand But Soon Cleared.

INTERESTING CONTEST IS NOW ON.

An Average Vote is Being Cast—Republicans are Most Confident of a Result Favorable to Their Ticket—Forces are Thoroughly Organized and Working.

From Tuesday's Daily:

The battle of the ballots has been fought today and will continue until 6 o'clock this evening. The judges and clerks of election were on hand at 8 o'clock and the polls in the various wards were opened in due form promptly at the following places:

Norfolk, first ward, city hall.
Norfolk, Second ward, A. Bucholz residence.

Norfolk, Third ward, Wheaton planing mill.

Norfolk, Fourth ward, Junction hose house.

Norfolk precinct, Dr. Daniel paper and seed store building.

The day opened cloudy and with a slight shower giving every indication of “democratic” weather; but the sun soon forced its way through the clouds and shone with a brilliance satisfactory to the most superstitious republican and furnished weather in which it is a pleasure to be out of doors.

The early voters were not numerous but the number registered during the morning, and afternoon far as noted, indicate that an average vote will be cast.

The factory management arranged to change the shift of men this afternoon at 4 o'clock, thus giving all the men employed by that institution an opportunity to vote.

The opposing forces have been thoroughly organized and while an air of quiet prevails on the streets there is much silent work being done. The candidates in the city are numerous and are marshalling their forces with unwonted energy, while the committees and party workers have been busily engaged all day in their work for the ticket.

Almost as much interest is evidenced in the result of this election as would be if it were presidential year, and Nebraska is one of the storm centers.

Various forecasts have been made on the result and the chairman of the state committees, whether warranted by facts or not, have claimed a victory for the parties they represent, with the exception of J. H. Edmiston of the populist committee, predicts that the fusionists will carry the state for Holcomb by 12,000.

Orlando Teft of the republican ticket committee bases his estimate on a thorough canvass of the state by the county committees and believes Mr. Reese will be a winner for the supreme judgeship by a plurality ranging from 5,000 to 10,000.

The republicans are more confident of winning than they have been for years and have entered the battle with more spirit than has characterized their efforts for some time. In the western part of the state they especially expect to make large gains while the registration in the cities shows encouraging increases for the party.

Peter Jansen, who was a delegate to the St. Louis convention, has made a tour of the western counties, where he has a large ranch. From the political sentiment he gathered among the cattle and sheep men, Mr. Jansen predicts a landslide to the republican ticket in a section which was a few years ago a hotbed of populism. He further says that the Germans are not deserting the republican party because of Bryan's bugbear of militarism, but that 90 per cent of the foreign-born population will vote the republican ticket.

W. J. Bryan and prominent men of his party from all parts of the country, have made a vigorous campaign in the interest of Holcomb and have worked in national issues, but the more conservative men of the fusion party feel decidedly downcast over the outlook.

The republicans have also done some campaigning but they have mainly relied upon existing conditions to determine the result. They have felt all along that material evidence of their claims amount to considerably more than word of mouth and have rested on this belief with considerable confidence.

Mr. Bryan, feeling that his prestige for next year depended considerably on the result of this election in Nebraska, has labored night and day for several weeks past to keep it in this column, while the democrats have made vigorous effort to swing Ohio away from McKinley.

The returns from these two states will be watched with unusual interest. Kentucky has also developed an interesting contest and the battle has been hard fought.

Meanwhile Norfolk voters are conscientiously trying to do their duty with the firm conviction that the prosperity and future welfare of the country depends upon their individual votes. The carriages of each party are in evidence hauling the voters to and from the polls, and an effort is being made to get all voters out.

Don't buy until you see the nice line of queensware and glassware at the Norfolk Cash store. A fine dinner set very cheap.

Smoked white fish at Glissman's.

SPORTING COSTUMES.

French Shooting Dress—The Flat Versus the Divided Skirt.

In shooting, as in all sports where walking plays a prominent part, a useful and comfortable costume is a question of enormous importance. Elegance is relegated to the second line, says a writer in the European edition of the New York Herald, in preface to the following:

Since the bicycle has come into such universal use the question of shooting costumes has become greatly simplified for women who ride in petticoats—we need not speak of the rest—and the frightful, puffy knickerbockers are no more than a memory.

The short petticoat, plaited all round and flat at the waist, which was formerly in vogue, thanks to its special “chic,” is also abandoned as unsuitably heavy and ungainly for the figure. There remains the choice between the divided skirt and the real flat skirt. The latter, which is more feminine, differs slightly from the ordinary cut. It is very tight round the hips, but has nevertheless a seam behind and on each side two very narrow stitched plaits, like gores, over the hips, giving the fullness necessary to admit of freedom in rapid walking. In front an apron, on the cross, is attached on each side by stitched tabs, with the buttons showing. The skirt, which reaches just below the knees, is weighted slightly round the bottom with a false hem of the same material as the costume and lined with thick flannel without stiffening.

The divided skirt (jupe pantalon) has the same apron, but the seam in the back ends below the hips, leaving loose the two parts of the skirt, which,



STYLISH SHOOTING COSTUME.

thanks to the sloping at the bottom, produced by the prolongation of the gores by the biased seam, give sufficient width to enable them to be buttoned on each side of the apron, thus forming, so to speak, a small skirt for each leg.

With both of these forms knickers, tight at the top or puffed and confined below the knee by a broad band of india rubber, are necessary, whether the skirt is made of thick coutil, black satin or corkscrew cloth, according to the wearer and the season. For underwear I should advise combinations in woven cotton or silk or even cashmere wool, never thread. This recommendation extends to stockings. After a long walk thread may cause an irritation to the skin.

With skirts of corkscrew or mixed cloth in all shades of beige a small jacket, fitting in the back, but cut perfectly straight in front, with one row of buttons, is much the more useful, and, whether open or buttoned up, leaves the movements of the shoulders perfectly free. Beneath it should be worn a cambric chemisette, either colored or tartan, with high broken collar and soft cuffs, or, better still, a sporting cravat forming a false collar in soft plique, attached by a jewel, simple and masculine in style. With the cold will come the same chemisette in light flannel or a small waistcoat like a man's, in the same material as the costume or—which is very chic—a deer-skin waistcoat in Cape suede.

This word naturally suggests the remark that suede gloves are the only ones pleasant to wear when shooting. Among costumes illustrated by The Herald is a stylish one in beige and brown plaid cloth trimmed with plain beige cloth.

Chili Sauce.

To make chili sauce, peel and cut into pieces 20 large nearly ripe tomatoes and place them in a porcelain or agate kettle. Chop five good sized onions, three large green peppers and two red peppers fine, put them with the tomatoes and add two and a half cupsful of vinegar. Place the kettle over the fire and let the contents slowly simmer for two and a half to three hours. When the mixture has been cooking two hours, add to it two tablespoonfuls of salt, one large cup of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of cloves and allspice and one tablespoonful of cinnamon. When cold, put into jars and cover.

ARTILLERY IN DUEL.

Eight Hours' Fight Discloses Variety of Boer Guns.

FIRST REPORT FROM GEN. BULLER.

Bombardment of Ladysmith Continues, With Shots Falling in the Town—Persistent Rumors That General White Has Capitulated to the Boers.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The war office issued the following dispatch from General Buller:

“CAPE TOWN, Nov. 5.—The commandant at Durban sends the following, received from Ladysmith by pigeon post, dated Nov. 3: ‘Yesterday General French went out with cavalry and field artillery and effectively shelled the Boer laager, without loss on our side. Lieutenant Egerton of the Powerful is dead. General Joubert sent in Major C. S. Kincaid of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and nine wounded prisoners. Eight Boers were sent out in exchange, no others being fit to travel. Colonel Brocklehurst, with cavalry, field artillery, the Imperial Light Horse and the Natal mounted volunteers, was engaged today with the enemy to the southwest of Ladysmith. The fighting lasted several hours. Our loss was very small. The bombardment of Ladysmith continued yesterday and today, many Boer shells being pitched into the town. Our troops are in good health and spirits and the wounded are doing well.’”

A special dispatch from Ladysmith describing Thursday's fighting, says: ‘The artillery duel at dawn in which the Boer's guns were silenced, was intended to occupy the Boers to enable General White to achieve his chief purpose—the capture of the Boer camp behind Bester's hill. For this purpose the Lancers, Hussars, Natal Carbineers and Natal Border Rifles started under General French at sunrise and got within striking distance before the enemy was aware of their presence. A field battery was also sent and it secured a good position commanding the enemy's camp, which was a large one, lagged with army wagons and other vehicles.

‘Bester's hill was well fortified and provided with good guns. At 9 o'clock the British opened fire, the Boers replying with spirit, but with bad aim. The British quickly sent a 42-pound shell into the camp, inflicting terrible loss and spreading panic among the enemy. Our cavalry then stormed the position, the Boers fleeing precipitately, leaving many dead and wounded, as well as the whole camp and equipment in the hands of the British. Their success will upset the plans of the Orange Free State commanders and possibly will prevent them giving the British further trouble from the west.’”

‘The feature of yesterday's fighting was the great variety of Boer guns disclosed. The effect of the eight hours' artillery fight was terrible, though less deadly than the infantry combat.’”

Cape Dutch Becoming Restless.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith. The fact that Sir Redvers Buller appears to have ordered a retirement from Stormberg and perhaps from other places relieves to some extent the public mind, which otherwise would have been further alarmed. Confidence is felt in any measure that General Buller may deem desirable. The knowledge that the pigeon post is working has also come as a relief to the great anxiety previously felt. Dispatches from Cape Town and other centers in Cape Colony indicate that the Cape Dutch are becoming very restless in consequence of the Boer successes and may join the enemy. It appears that the Boers have destroyed the railway as far down as Knopstad, 18 miles south of Bethulie.

Persistent Rumors of Capitulation.
LONDON, Nov. 6.—Persistent reports are in circulation here that General Sir George Stewart White, British commander in Natal, has capitulated to the Boers.

BRITON'S WARNING HEHEDED.
Prevents Joint Visit of French and Russian Admirals to Turkish Waters.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—A telegram from Constantinople to The Tageblatt states that it is expected the visit of the French naval squadron will not take place.

It had been secretly arranged that the French admiral, Fournier, and the Russian admiral, Scheremetieff, each with two ships, should arrive at the same time to pay their respects to the sultan. As soon as Sir Nicholas O'Connor learned this he declared to the sultan that if the visit took place he would be forced to telegraph for an English squadron.

The sultan accordingly begged Mr. Constant to delay the arrival of Admiral Fournier and the Russian admiral. It was then made only a private visit, while the French squadron proceeded to Beyrout.

Allen Elected to Congress.
PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 7.—Amos T. Allen has been elected congressman from the First Maine district to succeed Thomas B. Reed, by a majority of 4,650, with three or four small towns to hear from. These cannot change the result more than 50 votes either way.

Samoan Problem is Solved.
LONDON, Nov. 7.—Although the exact terms of the agreement are still carefully guarded, the Associated Press is able to say that the Samoan question is practically settled and that the finalities will take place within a few days, unless some unexpected hitch occurs.

Pendulums are affected by variations of density of the air, as well as by changing temperature.

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